FREEDOM OF INQUIRY, AND THE POWER OF THE PEOPLE

WOODSTOCK, VERMONT, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1842.

Business Cards.

ISAAC CHURCHILL, Bealer in Ladies' Goods and Milinery, whole (Head of Central Street.)

G. H. MOWER, Dealer in English and West India Goods, Crockery and Glass Ware.

Three doors west of the Post Office, Central Street,

C. F. SHEDD,

Dealer in English, French, and domestic goods;
I- Goods, Medcines and Hard-ware—also, Carpetings

of every description. Central Street. J.A.DUNBAR. Dealer in Domestic, and Foreign Dry Goods.

(Elm street,) RICE & BOARDMAN, English and W. I. Goods, Crockery Glass and Hard Ware.

ELM STREET. CHARLES DANA, JR., Dealer in English, French and American Goods, Crock-ery, Glass and China Ware. (Elm street,)

O. A. BRYANT, & Co. Dealers in English, French, and American Dry Goous, W. I. Goods, and Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Hard Ware. Elm Street,

GEO. R. CHAPMAN, Dealer in English, French, American and W. I. Goods.

(Opposite Whitney's, Central street,) WITT & HEWITT,

MERCHANT TAILORS.
Large lot of ready made clothing, constantly on hand.
(Three doors east of the Post Office,) 86 CENTRAL STREET,

P. B. SOUTHGATE, MERCHANT TAILOR. (ONE DOOR WEST OF THE FOST OFFICE,) Central street. ALBERT KING.

DEALER IN W. I. GOODS, FLOUR, AND GROCKRIES.
(Two doors east of the Past Office, Central street.)

GEORGE MELLISH, DEALER IN FLOUR, W. I. GOODS AND GROcentes,

(CENTRAL STREET, OPPOSITE WHITNEY'S HOTEL.)

RUSSELL & CLARK, WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS OPPOSITE WHITNEY'S HOYEL, CENTRAL STREET,

J. H. MURDOCK. WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER, CENRTHAL STREET.

R. H. BAILEY. SILVER-SMITH AND JEWELLER. [OPPOSITE WHITNEY'S HOTEL . CENTRAL STREET,

NATHANIEL RANDALLA WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER. in Clocks, Looking glass plates, Cuttery and, Thomsonian Medicines. [Central, head of Elm Street.]

FAIRBANKS & PALMER, SADDLERS, HARNESS AND TRUNK MAKERS

ORDERS SOLICITED, AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. (Opposite Whitney's Hotel, Central Street.) WARREN & NUTE, SADDLERS, HARNESS AND TRUNK MAKERS, ELM STREET, (Two doors north of the Bank,)

E. A. HOVEY,

Harness maker, and Carriage trimmer, Rear of Edson's Building. PHILO HATCH,

MANUFACTURER OF TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WARE. (One door east of the Court House,)

JOHN BLISH, manufacturer of, Steves, Copper, Sheet Iron and Tin Ware.

HENRY HATCH, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORKER One door south of Union Hall, Elm Street,

JOHN H. ROBY. MACHINIST, AND MANUFACTURER OF LEAD PIPE AND PUMPS; STOVES AND STOVE FURNITURE:

BOOT & SHOE STORE. FOSS & DICKINSON,

Keep constantly on hand dentlemen's fine boots pumps; glso, Ludic's gatter boots and shoes.

Shop two doors west of the caurt House,

Spirit of the Aze Building,

COURT STREET. BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY. JOEL EATON, Agent.
One door east of the Post office. CENTRAL STREET,

H. C. TAIT, (Over J. A. Dunbar's store, Elm Street,)

MICHAEL MYERS, Over O. A. Bryant & Co's store, (Elm street,)

WHITNEY'S HOTEL.

Corner of Elmand Central streets BY S. WHITNEY, EAGLE HOTEL, BY P. G. ALDEN.

CORNER OF SOUTH AND GREEN STREETS.

JOHN WITT, Painter, and dealer in carriages of all kinds. (Rear of Edson's Building)

GEO. S. DAY, Carriage and Sleigh maker, (Rear of Edson's Building,)

I. M. & G. FISHER, Manufacturers of, and deniers in cabinet furniture every description. Opposite the Jail, Central Street,

JOHN N. WHITE, House Painter and Chairma (Rear of Edson's Building.)

LIVERY STABLE, BY MUNGER & PACKER

Court street, DRS. BURNELL & CASTLE.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. (At their places of residence, Elm Street,) DR. B. R. PALMER, we doors east of the Universalist Chapel,) cheeker street,

B. H. KIMBALL,

Blacksmith: [SUCCESSOR TO LORENZO PRATT.] Horse and ox shoeing, and all kinds of custom work; carriage troning and reputring; also carriage springs of ex-ery description made in the best style and shortest notice. "nound the corner," Hout appear.

R. O'HARA. BLACK SMITH. ore and or shoring, carriage fronting, and custom work of all kinds, done with durability and despatch. One door cast of the Juli, Central Street,

DR. EDWIN HAZEN. Office at the residence of Rev. J. Hazen, ELM STREET.

DR. THOMAS E. POWERS. door north of the Episcopal Church, (Church Street.) CHANDLER & BILLINGS.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS AT LAW (Central Street.)

ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS AT L. Office over G. H. Mower's stare, Central street, TRACY & CONVERSE,

n cys and Councellors at Luu
Office over the Bank, Elm Street,

J. SARGEANT,
Attorney and Councellor at Law
(Main Street)
WINDSOR, VT. 96

STOUGHTON & PERSON. Chester, VI.

I. B. PERSON. A. P. HUNTON ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW.

N. ROBINSON, JR., ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW. NORWICH, VT.

BETHEL, VT.

N. RICHARDSON. Attorney. and Councellor at Law. CHESTER, VT.

J. .Q HAWKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SAMUEL IL PRICE. ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW, WINDSOR, VT.

Mr P. begs leave to refer to
The Hon. Asa Aikers, Windsor,
Hon. Ws. C. Bradley, Westminster,
Hon. Daniel, Kellogg, Rockingham,
Hon. Asa Keyes, Brattleboro',
Josa, D. Bradley, Esq., Brattleboro',
T. Mr P. takes the office of Judge Aikens.

UNION HOUSE KEPT BY J. KFLSEY. DARTMOUTH HOTEL, IV PARKER MORSE

HANOVER, N. H. JOB PRINTING. IN EVERY VARIETY. pand Promptly Brecuteb

Spirit of the Age. (Court Street, two doors west of the Court House,) WOODSTOCK, VT.

DANIEL LAWRENCE. SOLD at wholesale by REED & SPAULDING, Nashuo is the only store in Nashna which it can be t. Likewise sold by Mannino & Hall, No. 13 is wharf, and L. Bloulew, 119 State street which could store in Boston where Medford Four can be

April 20, 1842 PERKINSVILLE ACADEMY.

spring Term, March, 2d.
summer, June, 1st.
Fall, "August, 31st.
Winter, "Noy. 31st. 10 " 11 " TUITION—Common English branches, \$3,00 Higher and Classical \$1,00 French—Drawing and Painting \$2,00 each extra. The Institution will be under the direction of its form

er teachers.

A. P. CHASE, S. A. BULLARD, Principals. 8. HELEN RICHARDS: Teacher, Female Departmen

DR. G. R. PHELPS' TOMATO PILLS, ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,

SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL

ARE

UNRIVALLED FOR EFFICACY

They have been abundantly and successfully tried and have received universal approbation in the treatment of

Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Rheumatism. Coughs, Influenza. Nervous Diseases. Colds. Acid Stomachs, Bilions Diseases,

Colic, Catarrh, &c. Costireness, Headache, FOR SALE BY

J. ROSS/Ir, Cushing & Nichols, M. S. Proctor, Woodstock, Quechee Village, Bosworth & Poster. Barnard.

THOMSONIAN MEDICINE. PURE AND UNADULTERATED MEDICINE. AT NATIFIL RANDALL'S Jewelry Store, is kept a good assortment of Thomsonian Medicine, con

isting of
Rheamatic or Hot Drops,
Wine Bitters,
Dysentery Syrup,
Vegetable Jelly,
Liniament,
Fine Lobelia,
Congh Balsam,
Nervine or Valerian,
Green Lobelia,
All for suic at the Beston prices, at
April20, 1842

Rown Lobelia,
Palverized Slippery Ein
Meadow Ferne Gintue
Healing Salve,
Stimulating Liniament,
Composition,
Cayenne,
Spice Bitters,
Woman's Friend, &c
All for suic at the Beston prices, at
April20, 1842

NATHANIEL RANDALL. Brown Lobelia, Pulverized Slippery Elm, Mesdow Ferne Ointment, Healing Salve,
Stimulating Liniament,
Composition,
Cascenne,
Spice Bitters,
Woman's Friend, &c

MEDFORD N. E. RUM.

THE SUBSCRIBER being located so far from Boston, Ann. SUBSCRIBER being location so far row towards.

finds that since the Rail Roads came into use the inconvenience is very great to his country customers, and those who wish to purchase Medford Rum of him, or settle their accounts; to remedy this inconvenience he has made arrangements with Mr Lingury Bigglow, to keepa

MEDFORD RUM, PURE SPIRIT, 50 per cent. CHER-RY RUM AND CORDIALS, constantly on hand at his store, No. 114, State St. as this and at Manning & Halls No. 15 Central Wharf, are the only places where Medford Rum can be bought in Boston. Likwise at 114 State street may be found a general assurtment of all kinds of news, wrapping shee and letter paper; also my Books are kept there so that my customers may

ford on purpose.

Thanklul for past patronage, be hopes by a will to please and strice attention to business to meet further patron

nge.
N. B. All orders addressed to I., Rigelow, 114 State street Boston will receive immediate attention.
DANIEL LAWRENCE.
Medford, Mass. Feb. 1, 1842.
90-3mo.

WM. BROWN'S PENCIL PASTE. IN one minute you can produce a polish far superior to British Luster, it being a paste, is used without making a dust, which is a great objection to a powder. Look to your Stoves and Grates if you would have them neat and bearing a light luster. Price, 12 1 2 cents a roll.—Families can be supplied at most of the Druggist and Grocery Stores in Boston. Dealers can be supplied at the manufacturer's price, of Dana, Evens & Co., Silas Pierce & Co., Wm. Stearns & Co., Wm B. Bradford & Co.

THOMSONIAN COUGH CANDY. JUST arrived, from Boston, an entire new article, cem-pounded expressly for children and adults afflicted with part colds, coughs, or persons of consumptive bubits Per sale at the Jewelry Store of
April, 29.
NATHANIEL RANDA

Woodstock Vt.

J. A. DUNBAR.

WILLIAM BROWN'S

COMPOUND BONESET CANDY, MEDICATED—PRICE 6 cts. oz. 19 cts. 4 oz. 62 1-2 cts. 16.—A remedy that has gained a great reputation for the cure of coughs, colds, whooping cough, phthisic, sore throat, and all diseases of the lungs; also it is in extensive use for clearing the voice for Vocalists or Public Speakers; and in consequence of the extensive sale and wonderful efficacy for curing the above complaints, has wonderful efficacy for curing the above complaints, has caused a number of Druggius and Confectioners to complete this valuable cough remedy. An imitation has just been shown me with my name stamped on the candy, evidently to deceive the public. For the genuine you will call for "Wm. Brown's Boneset Candy, Medicated," and see that the direction is signed by the proprietor and the candy stamped "Wm. Brown." The true article is for sale in Boston, at wholesale rad retail, by the Manufactures corner of Washington and Elliots. orner of Washington and Elliot st.
or sale by J. A. DUNBAR, Woodstock, Vt.

NOTICE TO FAMILIES.

A L1. LOVERS OF GOOD BREAD are recommended to make use of B*M. BROWN'S PORTABLE CANE YE.AST as it makes the bread much better than the com-mon mode. The Yeast is free from all impure ingredicate

mon mode. The Yeast is free from all impure ingrediente makes the bread perfectly white and light is well adapter for ship's use, and will keep in all climater. It is now in extensive use in Boston, and orders are beginning to be received from all quarters. No better evidence is wanting et its superiority over all other articles used for rising breab, than the following certificate.

Boston, May 20th, 1841,

The undersigned having made use of Win. Brown's Portubte Cake Verst for rising bread, in our opinions this new prignation of Versits in better than any other article we have ever made use of, and will make the bread mach whiter and very light, and we believe it to be free from all impure ingredients.

much whiter and very light, and we believe it to be free from all impure ingredients.

Signed by the Pastry Cooks at the Tremont House, Pavillion, American House, and Marlboro' Hotel, Roston.

It is now in use at most of the Hotels in the city, and on board of all the steamships belonging to Mr Courad's line of packets. A note is just received from John Anderson, Pastry Cook on board the stranship Brittannia, who writes that he has made use of Win. Brown's Yeist, for making bread, during two voyages across the Atlantic, and can recommend it is for squerior to any thing clee for the above article is now for sale by the proprietor, 481

Washington street, Boston. Retailed by Woodatork; Vt. J. A. DUNBAR.

N. & M. O. RANDALL.

HAVE fitted up the shop formerly occupied by Warren & Nute, on Central street, where they intend to hold themselves in rendiness to do all kinds of WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING, and Job work of every description that is done in Watch repairing shops. They have just returned from Boston with an entire new and fishionable assortment, consisting of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Ro-

assortment, consisting of Clocks, Waterley, Re-gers' hest Cutlery, several cases of Knives and Forks, Toys of all kinds, Violin and Bass Viol Strings, Charlonett Reeds, Brittania Ware of the best material and most fashionable patterns, Combs, shell and horn; travelling fluskets, Per-lamery, Macassar and Bear's Oil, Fine Gold Beatle, & C. & C. All of which are offered, as reasonable as can be found

homsoniar medicine shall be kept at bay, it desired.

N. & M. O. R.INDALL.

Woodstock, Sept. 20, 1841.

REVEREND L COVERT'S.

BALM OF LIFE.

A NEW and calculate remedy for the aure of Countymption, Asthma, Broughilis, Croup, Whooping Cangh, and all discases of the Langs and Windpip; extensively used and recommended by the Medical Faculty, to whem the receipt has been freely made known.

L. COPERT'S, CO., Proprietors, Auburn, N. Y. GOAD, LY, PHELPS IND CO. WHOLESALE DRUGGEST, 132 WATER STREET, GENERAL AGENTS, ARE PREFAIRED TO SUPPLY ALL ORDERS ON THE PROPRIEROES TERMS.

crided benefit.

To att whom it may concern: This may certify that I have examined the Rev. I Covert's ingredients, compounded under the name of the Balm or Liver and believed said compound is happily entendanted to relieve persons of all ages and sexes afflicted with acute and chronic diacases of the lungs and windpipe, as indicated by coughs, difficult breathing, and pains in different parts of the chest, if administered neder suitable circumstances and in appropriate doses.

Description & Surgeon.

AUBURN, August 31st, 1838. Physician & Surgeon. This certifies that having examined the Rev. 1, Covert This certifies that having examined the Rev. I. Covert RALN OF LIFE, in all 11s component parts, we do be lieve it to be one of the best compounds for coughs, consumptions, etronic inflamations, etc., of which we have any knowledge, and do most cordially recommend its use to all afflicted with the above named disease.

J. W. DANIELS, M. D. Sminns, W. J. LOVEJOY, M. D. Sminns, W. J. LOVEJOY, M. D. GORDON NEEDHAM, M. D. Onondaga.

E. LAWRENCE, M. D. Buldwinsville Da. G. R. PHELPS, New-England Agent, Hartford, Conn.

AGENTS IN PERMONT. J. ROSS, Jr. B. H. Newton, J. C. Brooks, Woodstock. Norwich, Harrford, Wooster Downer, Downer, Nevins & Fish, O. Gleason & Co. II Richardson & Co. Sharen, Royalton, Hoyalton, Bethel, Rochester, Stockbridge, Randolph, West Randolph, East Randolph, 57-1y Merick Gay, J. W. French, S. B. Mason, Egerton & Walker,

New Line of Stages,

FROM LUDLOW TO WOODSTOCK. THE subscribers will commence running a Two Horse This subscribers will commence uniting a Tao Borse Stage, an the 11th of October, from Ludlow, via. Tyson Farmace, Plymouth and Bridgewater to Woodstock, Vt., leaving Johnson's Hotel, Ludlow, on Mordays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at half past 2 o'clock, P. M.,—uRer the arrival of the Keene and Ruthand Stages,—and arrive at Woodstock, at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M.,—leave Whitney's

Woodstock, at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M.,—leave Whitney's Hotel, Woodstock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saurdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Ladfow in time for the Keene Stage, which leaves Ludlow at 10 o'clock A. M., and the Ratiand and Burlington Stage, which leaves at half-past 2 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers going North, from the East or South, will find this the most direct route; as they can take the Burlington Stage at Keene, Walpole, B. Falls, Chester o Cavendish, and arrive at Woodstock the same day at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M.,—also, passengers can take the Burlington Stags at Middlebury, Brandon, Pittsford, Rutland, Shrewsbury and Mount Holly, and arrivelat Woodstock the same day, at half-past 7 o'clock, where Stages leave the next day for all parts of the country.

R. P. POLLARD, Plymouth,

R. P. POLLARD & C. R. P. POLLARD & C. Acoustus Havin, Tyson Furnace, Joseph Martin, Do. Isaac D. Jonkson, Ludlow, Bept. 24, 1-41.

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his old stand, nearly opposite Whitney's Hotel, where he will hold himself in readiness to accommodate all who may feel disposed to patronize him. The best of stock will be kept constantly on hand, and no pains will be sparred to keep the best workmen in constant readiness to execute orders for the most durable ware in this line. ware in this line.

ware in this line.

ON HAND AND POR SALE,

STANLEY'S PARLOR STOVES—(four sizes,)—the most benutiful pattern in the market. Also,

WOOLSON'S COOK, and sheet iron diving fine, COOK BTOVE, and Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipe.

COPPER BOILERS & TEAKETTLES. COPPER BOILERS & TEAKETTLES.

TIN SAP BUCKETS, (a new and much approved article.)

**HARD WARE, &C. &C.

All who are in want of any of the above articles will do well to eatl and examine the ware and prices, before pur chosing elsewhere.

JOHN BLISH. chasing elsewhere. Woodstock, Dec. 22, 1840,

20 GROSS VIALS. For sale by JAS. ROSS, Jr. March, 22.

Dolitical.

SPEECH OF HON, WM, ALLEN,

OF OHIO.

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate, as soon as practicable, the present exigency of its financial affairs, be car- dred dollars to the Government for the farmer, for distribution to the States, or without drawing from the people, in addition to their present taxes, an amount equal to that revenue, and in conscso carried on without thus recalling the land revenue, or increasing the taxes or the loans to an amount equal to that revenue, and in consequence of its distribution, then which of these alternatives will, in his opinion, be the most economical to the one-sixth higher for the coffee than he would have people- the recall of that revenue, the taxes, or the loans. Also, that he be directed to lay before the Senate the estimates and the reasons upon

which his opinions may be founded. Mr ALLEN said: Mr President-For the second time I have called up this resolution, and I now ask, the final action of the Senate upon it. I am obliged to admit, however, that from the hostility hutherto manifested towards it by the majority here, I am without hope of its passage. I am, sir, without hope that I shall be allowed thus to obtain from the Treasury Department those official estimates from which it was my purpose to prove this important fact, that by the act of distribution, supposing that act to continue, a positive loss of nearly two milions of dollars will be annually thrown upon the great taxpaying body of the American people—a loss to them as absolute as if their property to that amount were each year taken and consumed by fire. I have asked for these estimates, not that the official communication of them is at all indispensable to my object, but because, being official and coming from a source not likely to underrate the blessings of the distribution act, they would be less the subject of cavil, and, in the judgment of the

seek to establish. In the absence of these official estimates, and fearful that those who, in this body, have the pow-er, will continue to interdict them, I shall proceed with my own estimates, to make good if I can, this my charge of profligacy and waste. But before I begin, I desire Senators on the other side to spe-

country, more conclusive evidence of the fact I

PREFAMED TO SUPPLY ALL ORDERS ON THE PROPRIETOR is now receiving, almost daily, testimonials of the highest respectability in tayer of his medicine, from Physicians, Clergymen and ethers, who have become acquainted with its nature and effect,—among which are the following:—

From the floston Medical Journal, August 26th, 1840.

The following is an extraction an article in that paper on "Marbus Largueus Concionatorum," or Bronehils, by FRANK H. HAMB-TON, Professor in Materia Medica and General Pathology in Geneva Medical College.

"The Rev. I. Covert's Mixture also now used so extensively for this affection by Clergymen, belongs to the class of stimulating expectorants, being ene of those lucky combinations of medicinal agents which, while it promotes expectoration, does not impair the tone of the stomach.—Of this medicine we teel at liberty to speak, since its composition is not held from the Phorassics, and we hope the proprietors will soon see fit to give it to the public. the our own case, and in the case of many others, with or treatly per cent apon one article, or of one per cented benefit. to replace the three millions distributed, burdens have to be imposed upon the people, in any form, over and above that amount, the surplus thus imposed must be a loss to them-a loss resulting sole ly from the distribution act, as from that act alone arises the necessity for such burden. These propositions no man will dispute; and now it becomes my duty to prove, first, the fact of this surplus, and next, its amount. In doing this, I shall be understood well enough by the Senate, but I desire to be understood likewise by every citizen who may do me the honor to read what I speak. I shall therefore adopt a mode of reasoning so plain, and so direct, as to admit of no quibble or obscurity. I shall make a short, anambitious speech, beginning with admitted facts, and ending with conclusions, proved throughout, by the simple process of figures. With this view of making the matter perfectly famillian to all, I will take a single article of merchandise, with a given per cent. of duty upon it, and a single individual to represent each of the several agencies in the process of collecting the duty. This will illustrate fully the whole operation. First, then, the three millions distributed are to

be replaced in the Treasury by tariff duties. A tariff duty is a tax upon the people, and is levied by the Government in this way: An American merchant called an importer, and resident in one of the Atlantic cities—I will suppose in the city of New York-imports into this, from a foreign counry,merchandise-1 will suppose coffee, for which, when purchased, he paid, I will suppose, one thousands dollars. When the coffee is landed, and before he is allowed to sell it, it is taken to the Government's office in that city, called a customhouse, or, if not so, the Government's officer, called the collector, goes on board the vessel before the collector is landed. In either case the collector proceeds to ascertain the kind, quality and cost of the coffee, and whence it came from. This being done, he says to the importer, "before you can be allowed to sell this coffee in the United States, you nust pay to me, for the use of the Government, two hundred dollars, that being the tariff duty of twenty per cent, fixed by law on the original cost of the coffee, which was one thousand This two hundred dollars duty, thus paid by the importer, as a tax to the Government, is now added by him to, and forms one-sixth part of, what the coffee cost him before he is allowed to sell it, and which now amounts, of course, to twelve hundred dollars. The importer next proceeds to cal-culate and fix the price at which he can profitably afford to sell the coffee to the retail merchant, who is called the retailer. This price the importer must of necessity fix sufficiently high to include the interest on the total cost of the coffee, and likewise to yield a profit on the coffee itself, as a compensation for his risk and trouble. The retailer has, for the same reason, to do the same thing, when he sells the coffee to the farmer, who, in the end, buys and uses it, and is, for that reason, called the nsumer of the coffee. Thus it is that the two hundred dollars paid in

to the Government, is, altogether with the interest and profit upon i., made to enter into and form the importer for the coffee. Thus it is, too, that the same two hundred dollars, with the importer's interest and profit upon it, and likewise with the additional interest and profit of the retailer upon it, are all made to enter into and form one-sixth part of the price which the farmer has to pay the retailer for the coffee. And thus, also, it is, that the

farmer who does not sell again, but consumes the Hare then, the last named loss of coffee, and therefore has nobody behind him on whom to shove this tax, has, when he buys, to pay a price one-sixth greater for the coffee than he would have had to pay but for this tax or

duty.
In other words, when the importer pays the two hundred dollars to the Government, he charges it, with his interest and profit upon it, in his price to hundred dollars, with the importer's and with his own interest and profit upon it, in his price to the farmer; the importer and retailer having, in the whether, in his opinion, the Government can, in end, done nothing more than advance the two hun-

have charged and made upon it. The tariff duty is called an indirect tax. called so, because it is taken out of the pockets of nuence of its distribution, by means of increasing the people by such a roundabout and secret prothe taxes now levied upon them in the form of ta- cess, that they are thrown off their guard, and pay riff duties; or by imposing a new and direct tax it, oppressive as it often is, without even noticing apon them; or by borrowing upon their credit, in the fact that they pay any at all. For this rea-the form of direct loans, or of Treasury notes, to son, I have attempted to trace this sly and slippery be paid eventually out of their labor and property. tax, which is every where felt, But nowhere seen And if, in his opinion, the Government cannot be through its circuitous passage from the hands of the people to the coffers of the Government and the

merchants. And now, sir, having done this as well as I could, having shown that the farmer has paid a price, paid, but for this tax, it is important next to show; first, what is the final aggregate price he pays; secondly, what is the one-sixth part of that aggregate; and thirdly, where that sixth part goes, in what proportions it is divided between the public Treasury, the Government officers, and the importing and retail merchants.

And first, what is the aggregate cost of the coffee to the farmer : That cost is sixteen hundred and secenty two dollars, and is made up of four items, as follows:

First. The original cost of the coffee to the importer, where purchased Second. The tariff duty of twenty per cent. paid on the above, by the importer to

the Government. Third. The interest at six per cent, on the above two sums, calculated for one year from the time the duty is paid, and enters into the price of the coffee, until the cof.

fee is sold to the farmer fourth. The joint profit of the importer and retailer, estimated on the \$1,200 which the coffee cost them at the rate of thirty-three and one-third per cent which is less than the avarage profit on merchandise, and which in this instance amounts to

These four items added together, show the final eggregate cost of the coffee to farmer, to be as before stated

In the next place what is the one sixth part of this aggregate—the part which the farmer plays solely in consequence of this tariff?

The answer And lastly, where does this sixth part go, and in what proportions to those that receive? The answer is, into the public Treasury in part, and in part into the pockets of Government officers, and the other part into the hands of the merchants And this it does in the following proportions.

First. The public Treasury receives The Government officers and Second. agents (and here it is to be rememberd that there are, of these officers and agents no less than between three and four hundred in, and connected with, the single custom house at the city of New York) get, for and in the process of collecting this duty, as is shown by official estimates hitherto made, upon an average, 10 per cent, on the gross sum of revenue collected, and which, on this gross sum of \$200 paid, as a duty on the coffee, amounts

Third. The importing and retail merchants receive, in interest and profit, out of the two hundred and seventy eight dollars and sixty-six cents, all the bal-

ance, which is The two last named sums received by the Government officers and the merchants,

nmount together to And thus, sir, it is manifest, that the Governent, in order to get \$180 of nett revenue into the Treasury, has, by this tariff duty on the coffee to impose upon the farmer a tax of \$278 66, of that for it-that is to say, the farmer will have which \$98 66 cents is a dead loss to him, without any equivalent or an excuse.

If, then, it be true, as I have certainly proved it to be-if, in order to get \$180 dollars of nett revenue into the Treasury, the Government has to impose, by tariff duties a tax, of two hundred and seventy eight dollars and sixty-six cents upon the people, what amount of tax will it here each year to impose by turiff duties, in order to get into the Treasury the three millions of nett revenue to supply the place of three millions annually distributed ?

hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, and a fraction. This is a question of figures, about which there cannot be two opinions; and as the people of America are generally pretty well skilled in arithmetic, almost every one can test the

truth of the answer for himself. The same process of calculation which I have applied to the cost of the coffee, will show that, of the above sum of four million six hundred and forty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, there goes-

First-Into the Treasury, as nett revenue, Second-To the officers and agents of Government, as their compensation for collection

Third-To the importing and retail

merchants for their interest and profits The two sums last named being added together will show an aggre-

gate of ery dollar of which is a tax thus paid by the people' in the form of tariff duties, not into the public Treasury, but into the pockets of Govern-ment officers and merchants, and is of course a

dead loss to the people.

Now it must be borne in mind that the people are to bear this less every year in the process of collecting into the Treasury the three millions of nett revenue, to take the place of that sum dirtributed. But this loss, great as it is, is not all-for from experience in the case of the surplus revenue, the first instance by the importer, as a tax of duty it was shown that the process of distributing money from the national to the State treasuries, costs and profit upon is, made to cater into and form one-sixth part of the price which the retailer pays five per cent. of the sum distributed. This cost on the importer for the coffee. Thus it is, too, that lions, will therefore, at five per cent. amount to

\$150,000 00 This is also a loss to the people, as it has to be subtracted from the sum distributed, and of course leaves for di t ibution but \$2,850,000 00 Flax,

\$15,000 00 sustained in the process of distribution added to the sum of 1,644,333 23 sustained in the process of collect-ing the three millions of nett reve-

nne, will show the aggregate loss thus far to be 1,794,333 33 Yet, even this is not all the loss sustained by the people in this operation. For, it is to be ob-In the Senate of the U. States March 15, 1842 the retailer, and when the retailer pays the impor-On the following resolution, formerly submitted ter, he, the retailer, also charges the same two taken out of the \$3,000,000 distributed, does not go into the Treasury, and therefore does not di-minish the amount of taxes necessary to replace the three millions. This one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is, therefore, in effect, a loss to double that amount, and being added as such to ried on without either recalling to its service the revenue derived from the sales of the public dothirty-three cents. These facts I have stated as

> view of making them yet more plain, restate them in another form—in the form of an account between the people and the Government-as thus: The Government to the People Da. Frst. To nett revenue paid into the

> briefly and as plainly as I could in this form. But

as they are facts of such vital importance to the

people, and as it is my desire that they should be

fully understood, by every citizen, I will, with a

Treasury to supply the place of \$3,000,000,00 that distributed Second. To amount paid to Gov-

ernment officers and agents for collecting revenue 300,000 00 Third. To interest and profits paid to merchants in the process of col-

lecting the above revenue ourth. To amount paid public offi-1,344,333 38 Fourth. cers and agents for and in the process of distributing three millions to

the States, and which is to be substructed from that sum 150,000 00

2.859,000 00

Tetal \$4,793'333 32 The People to the Government, DR. l'o money distributed from the public Treasury to the States for the

use of the people Accounts balanced by substructing

the last from the preceding sum.

Result \$1,944,383 33 Here then is the great aggregate loss which the people sustain in this operation, and for which neither they nor their Government get one dollar in return. For it is to be remembered that by the act of distribution on the one hand and that of taxation on the other, to replace the sum distributed, the public Treasury is to be left with exactly the same amount in it which it would have contained had neither the distribution been made nor the tax or

duty imposed. Again, sir, it will be observed, that in estima-ting the lose costained by the people in consequence of this tariff duty, I have selected as the object o thatfduty, an article (coffee) which does not come in competition in the market with any like article produced by American soil or labor. Bu, sir, by taking as the object of the daty an article which loss so come in competition with our own manunctures, the loss to the great body of the people

will, as I shall show, be yet greater by far.

To make this plain, I will take a single article, as before. I will suppose a farmer to buy for his own use six yards of broad cloth a year of the same quality and of the same price-1 wil suppose that price to be at this time, five dollars per yard, the six yards costing him therefore thirty dollars. I will suppose one yard of this cloth to be of foreign manufacture, imported into this country, and the other five to be manufactured in the United States. I will suppose that the Government, in tariff duty on one dollar on the yard of foreign cloth, which dollar now entering into and making one sixth part of the price of that yard of cloth, makes that price, of course, six dollars. sir, one of these two things must certainly happen; either this yard of cloth will sell, at this increased price of six dollars, because the necessities of the farmer will compell him to buy it, or it will not sell, because the farmer cannot afford to buy, it If it will not sell at this increased price, then it is manifest that the Government will not get this additional dollar of tariff duty, and therefore get no revenue. But if this yard of cloth will sell at six dollars, so will the other five yards, being of the same quality, sell at six dollars per yard, for the same reason, and for the same reason, too, the American manufacturer of five yards will ask six dollars per yard for it, and the farmer have to pay give for the six yards, instead of thirty dollars, as before the tariff duty was imposed thirty-six dollars together with the merchant's interest and profit upon the six dollars which has been by the operation of this tariff duty added to the cost of the cloth to him before he sells it to the farmer. This interest and profit amounts together, as I have shown in the case of the coffee, to at least thirty nine and a third per cent, the interest being six and the profit thirty-three and a third per cent.—And these added to the six dollars will make eight dollars and thirty six conts-the amount th To this important question the answer is four is compelled to pay for the six yards of cloth over millions six hundred and forty-four thousand three and above what he did pay for the same quality hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three and quantity of cloth, before the tax or duty was imposed. Of this eight dollars and thirty-six cents, the Government gets but the one dollar which it imposed as a duty on the yard of foreign, and ont of that dollar, as was shown in the case of coffee, ten cents goes to its officers and agents for collection, leaving in the Treasury but ninety cents of nett revenue. If then to get minety cents of revenue the Government has to impose burdens on the people to the amount of eight dollars and thirtysix cents, what burdens must it impose to get three

millions of nett revenue ? Upon this particular point I will say nothing more, than to read an extract from one of the money articles of the New York Herald. But I cannot do this, without remarking, in justice to the author of those articles, that for a year or two past, they have, in the general, displayed a very un-common industry and ability, and greatly aided in displaying error and exposing the frauds and cor-ruption with which the country has been so long afflicted, through corporations, its currence, its

stockjobers and paper mongers. The article proceeds: "There are in the U. States 5,000,000 of active people employed in the different pursuits, according to the late census. Of these, 10 per cent, or 500,000 are employed in manufacturers of all descriptions. These people want the remaining 4,benefit-or, in other words, they wish to come them to buy only of the many factures in this country. By turning to the cersus table, we get the value of all the goods mountactured in the United States. To them we have added the value of the same articles imported in the same year, forming

the following taline: Manufactures of the United States and imports of manufactured goods in 1839 and 1840.

, Manufactures, Imports, \$20,969,999 \$6,882,846 46,350,453 6,504,484 119,814 10,011,750

Woolen Cotton. 322,205 435,188